



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/549,968	08/15/2006	Sabine Meier	244.1012	6948
20311 7590 06/25/2009 LUCAS & MERCANTI, LLP 475 PARK AVENUE SOUTH 15TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10016				
			EXAMINER ZOLLINGER, NATHAN C	
			ART UNIT 3746	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 06/25/2009	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

info@lmiplaw.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/549,968

Applicant(s)

MEIER ET AL.

Examiner

NATHAN ZOLLINGER

Art Unit

3746

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 37-72 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 37-72 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on [none filed] is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE/US)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20070116
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____

Detailed Action

Drawings

The subject matter of this application admits of illustration by a drawing to facilitate understanding of the invention. Applicant is required to furnish a drawing under 37 CFR 1.81(c). No new matter may be introduced in the required drawing. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). While Examiner has used the drawings coupled with the previously submitted foreign reference for examination, these drawings do not satisfy the drawing requirement for this application.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: on page 16, the paragraph which references Figure 4, refers to piston "3" when in fact the Figure displays "2." Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 68-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention. Claim 68 recites the limitation "the four pump pistons." There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 37, 39-40, 42-44, 52 and 63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bachrach (US 2,359,819).

Claim 37: Bachrach discloses a pump comprising at least one pump piston (25) moving on a circular path, and a pump housing (12), the pump piston optionally coupled in a rigid manner to one or more further pump pistons (26), moving in an oscillating manner about an axis of rotation on a path of movement correspondingly having two reversal positions; and furthermore a medium (col. 1, lines 1-5), optionally compressed or pressurized, being discharged via an outlet valve (32,38,44,50) and, in the course of movement from one reversal position into the other reversal position, an inlet valve (31,37,43,49) being opened; after which, in the course of a pressure buildup, the medium is discharged on a pressure side of the pump piston then obtained and taken in on a suction side of the pump piston then obtained.

Claim 39: Bachrach also discloses a pump wherein a pump chamber is formed radially on the inside by an inner wall (23) formed rotationally fixed with respect to the pump piston.

Claim 40: Bachrach also discloses a pump wherein a housing outer wall (12) bounding the pump chamber radially on the outside is formed in a fixed manner.

Claim 42: Bachrach also discloses a pump wherein the inlet valve is formed in the housing outer wall (Fig. 2).

Claim 43: Bachrach also discloses a pump wherein the pump chamber is bounded in the direction of movement of the pump piston by a fixed housing dividing wall (19a, 20a).

Claim 44: Bachrach also discloses a pump wherein the outlet valve is formed as a check valve (page 2, lines 1-10).

Claim 52: Bachrach also discloses a pump wherein the inlet valve and the outlet valve are associated with the same end region of the path of movement (Fig. 2).

Claim 63: Bachrach also discloses a pump wherein a number of outlet valves are disposed next to one another parallel to the direction of rotation (Fig. 2).

Claims 37, 39, 41, 66, and 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by FR 976,094 ('094).

Claim 37: '094 discloses a pump comprising at least one pump piston (3) moving on a circular path, and a pump housing (10), the pump piston optionally coupled in a rigid manner to one or more further pump pistons (3'), moving in an oscillating manner about an axis of rotation on a path of movement correspondingly having two

reversal positions; and furthermore a medium, optionally compressed or pressurized, being discharged via an outlet valve (8,8',9,9') and, in the course of movement from one reversal position into the other reversal position, an inlet valve (8,8',9,9') being opened; after which, in the course of a pressure buildup, the medium is discharged on a pressure side of the pump piston then obtained and taken in on a suction side of the pump piston then obtained.

Claim 39: '094 also discloses a pump wherein a pump chamber is formed radially on the inside by an inner wall (2) formed rotationally fixed with respect to the pump piston.

Claim 41: '094 also discloses a pump wherein a housing outer wall (5) bounding the pump chamber radially on the outside is movable.

Claim 66: '094 also discloses a pump wherein a pump has four pump pistons (1,1',3,3') of which two or more respectively move on a common circular path.

Claim 70: '094 also discloses a pump wherein in the case of a number of pump housings (page 4, col. 1-2; FR 976,094 Translation, pages 5-6), the pump housings are identically formed such that they can be exchanged for each other.

Claims 37, 39, 45-46, 49-51, 53 and 67-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by JP 50060808 ('808).

Claim 37: '808 discloses a pump comprising at least one pump piston (2) moving on a circular path, and a pump housing (1), the pump piston optionally coupled in a rigid manner to one or more further pump pistons (2), moving in an oscillating manner about an axis of rotation on a path of movement correspondingly having two

reversal positions; and furthermore a medium, optionally compressed or pressurized, being discharged via an outlet valve (5) and, in the course of movement from one reversal position into the other reversal position, an inlet valve (4) being opened; after which, in the course of a pressure buildup, the medium is discharged on a pressure side of the pump piston then obtained and taken in on a suction side of the pump piston then obtained.

Claim 39: '808 also discloses a pump wherein the inlet valve (9) is run over in the movement from one reversal position into the other reversal position (Drawing 1).

Claim 45: '808 also discloses a pump wherein the outlet valve is formed in the housing outer wall (Drawing 1).

Claim 46: '808 also discloses a pump wherein the pump is driven by an electric motor (15).

Claim 49: '808 also discloses a pump wherein a drive is performed by means of a crankshaft (Drawing 2).

Claim 50: '808 also discloses a pump wherein the drive acts on two or more pumps linked by means of the same crankshaft (Drawing 2).

Claim 51: '808 also discloses a pump wherein the two pumps driven by the same crankshaft move in opposite directions (Drawing 2).

Claim 53: '808 also discloses a pump wherein the inlet valve and the outlet valve are disposed in the same housing dividing wall (Drawing 1).

Claim 67: '808 also discloses a pump wherein two pump pistons moving on a common circular path are respectively disposed in a separate pump housing (Drawing 2).

Claim 68: '808 also discloses a pump wherein a common drive is provided for four pump pistons and in that the drive is disposed in a drive housing (15) separate from the pump housing (Drawing 2).

Claim 69: '808 also discloses a pump wherein the drive housing (15) is disposed between the pump housings (Drawings 2-3).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 47-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 50060808 ('808).

Claims 47-48: '808 discloses the claimed invention except for a stepping motor or an electromagnetic oscillating part. It would have been obvious matter of design to select different drive sources, since it appears that the invention would perform equally well with an electric motor.

Claim 54-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 50060808 ('808) in view of Henriksen (US 5,201,644).

Claim 54: '808 discloses the limitations of claim 37. '808 also discloses a pump wherein the inlet valve (4) and the outlet valve (5) is a bending out portion (Drawing 1). However, '808 does not teach a valve with a closure plate. Henriksen teaches a closure plate (112b, 212b). It would be obvious to employ the valve as taught by Henriksen into the pump of '808 in order to fill the dead space present between the working space and valve seat as well as self-center the valve during closing (col. 5, lines 61-68; col. 6, lines 1-2).

Claim 55: '808 and Henriksen teach the limitations of claim 54. '808 does not disclose a closure plate which merges with a bending-out portion with the same diameter. Henriksen teaches a closure plate (212b) with the same width as a bending out portion (212, Fig. 10). Henriksen teaches the claimed invention except for mentioning a diameter. It would have been obvious matter of design to choice to make the valves circular since it appears that the invention would perform equally well with Henriksen's valve shape.

Claim 56: '808 and Henriksen teach the limitations of claim 54. '808 does not disclose an outlet valve in which closure plates and bending-out portions merge with each other in a coplanar manner. Henriksen teaches a closure plate (112b) merging with the bending out portion (100b) in a coplanar manner (Fig. 7).

Claim 57: '808 discloses the limitations of claim 37. '808 does not disclose a pump wherein an outlet valve has a mounting foot. Henriksen teaches a mounting foot (112a).

Claim 58: '808 and Henriksen teach the limitations of claim 57. '808 does not disclose a pump wherein the mounting foot merges with a bending-out portion in a coplanar manner Henriksen teaches a mounting foot (112a) merging with a bending-out portion (100a) in a coplanar manner (Fig. 8).

Claim 59: '808 and Henriksen teach the limitations of claim 54. '808 does not disclose a pump wherein the closure plate rests on a support which is mounted in a clamping manner between the valve and the associated housing part. Henriksen teaches a closure plate which rests on a support (113, 213) and is clamped between the valve and a housing part (see Fig. 1).

Claim 60: '808 and Henriksen teach the limitations of claim 59. '808 and Henriksen teach the limitations of claim 60 except for a clamping part. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a clamping part since it was known in the art that pump assemblies must be clamped together with some fastener so that they do not fall apart during operation.

Claim 61: '808 and Henriksen teach the limitations of claim 59. '808 and Henriksen teach the limitations of claim 61 except for a pressure part (35). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a pressure part since it was known in the art that pump assemblies must be clamped together, which clamping causing each part to act upon a neighboring part with pressure, preventing the assembly from coming apart during operation.

Claim 62: '808 and Henriksen teach the limitations of claim 37. '808 does not teach a valve wherein a longitudinal extent runs parallel to the axis of rotation of the

pump pistons. Henriksen teaches a valve with a longitudinal extent that runs parallel to a piston axis of rotation (Figs. 1-2).

Claims 64-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 50060808 ('808) in view of Mosley (US 2,751,146).

Claim 64: '808 discloses the limitations of claim 37. However, '808 does not disclose a pump with an opening projection associated with the outlet valve. Mosley teaches an opening projection (64; col. 3, lines 65-75). It would be obvious to employ a projection as taught by Mosley into the pump of '808 in order to unseat the valve in case the valve becomes stuck (col. 3, lines 72-75).

Claim 65: '808 discloses the limitations of claim 37. However, '808 does not disclose a pump wherein an opening projection is formed as a push rod. Mosley teaches an opening projection formed as a push rod (64; col. 3, lines 65-75). It would be obvious to employ a push rod as taught by Mosley into the pump of '808 in order to unseat the valve in case the valve becomes stuck (col. 3, lines 72-75).

Claims 71-72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 50060808 ('808) in view of Henriksen (US 5,201,644) and in further view of Berry (3,816,039).

Claim 71: '808 and Henriksen teach the limitations of claim 37. '808 and Henriksen do not teach coating the pump piston in the surface area of an associated movement gap. Berry teaches coating a piston in a pump (col. 4, lines 65-68; col. 5, lines 1-4). It would be obvious to coat the pistons as taught by Berry into the pump of

'808 as modified by Henriksen in order to "prevent metal-to-metal contact" (col. 5, lines 1-4).

Claim 72: '808, Henriksen, and Berry teach the limitations of claim 71. '808, Henriksen, and Berry teach the limitations of claim 72 except for a coating which is a flocking. It would have been obvious matter of design to select a coating which is a flocking since it appears that the invention would perform equally well with the coating taught by Berry.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NATHAN ZOLLINGER whose telephone number is 571-270-7815. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Devon Kramer can be reached on 571-272-7118. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/N. Z./
Examiner, Art Unit 3746

/Devon C Kramer/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art
Unit 3746